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**A Systematic List of the Marine Molluscs of Tasmania** by Simon J. Grove, Ron C. Kershaw, Brian J. Smith & Elizabeth Turner, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery Occasional Paper No. 8 (2006), 120 pages.

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Surprisingly it has been nearly fifty years since a full listing of Tasmania's marine mollusc fauna was produced, Kershaw's 1955 list and Macpherson's 1958 revision of May's *Illustrated Index of Tasmanian Shells* (1923) being the most recent contributions of

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this type. Meanwhile, several dozen new species occurring in Tasmanian waters have been described, others have been newly recorded, and taxonomy above species level has changed dramatically, especially thanks to the advances made possible by genetic studies. Kershaw's 1955 list recorded almost 1200 species as Tasmanian: the new list records 1357 (not counting species from and surrounding Macquarie Island), of which nine are considered introduced and two suspected extinct from the State. The list includes those species sometimes referred to as "marginal marine" or "saltmarsh" species, for example the five recorded species of ellobiid. Uncertain species (whether for taxonomic reasons or because records are unconfirmed) are noted as mysteries that may someday be resolved.

This publication includes an alphabetic index of species, genera and subgenera, a two-page non-exhaustive reference list, and an introduction that discusses the fauna's geographic affinities and the preparation of the list in question, as well as the taxonomic list itself. The authors have been cautious with the placement of some of the more contentious or unclear groups and thus a small number of species, genera and families appear as "unplaced" listings (most notably, several families appear as "order unplaced" at the end of Subclass Eogastropoda).

As a terrestrial malacologist who dabbles selectively in the marine fauna I have learnt quite a deal from perusing this list already. For instance, those disappointed with Tasmania's cone shell fauna (usually quoted as two species, *Conus anemone* and *C. rutilus*, the latter being scarce) will be interested to note not only that the authors record a third species in the genus, *C. clarus*, but also that several genera formerly considered to be turrids have now joined the Family Conidae.

This list has been a work in progress for many years, alas outliving two of its co-authors, to whom it is dedicated (Kershaw passed away in 2003, Smith in 2006). Both would have been very pleased to see this latest step in the documentation of the State's marine fauna finally published.